that be was approached by a politician, who asked it he didn't want to be a justice. He agreeing man pulled out his commission ready made and fed it to him. He then told him that unless eturns from Baker were properly deciored the occurs would best them. After some persuasion reen went into the scheme. The three men cau ed, and were notified that a difference of about one hundred and fity votes was needed. They thereapon looked the returns over and selected at random precincts-Darbyville and Johnsville-which the democrats just 143 majority. Findthat this number would be they threw out the two precincis entirely. He swears that the first return was the true and correct return, and that the last one was talse and was made especially for the purpose indicated. This affidavit is backed by a similar one from the Sheriff who participated in the daise canvass, and. It is said by the Judge also, the affidavits are procise, strong and definite.

In Columbia county quite as serious frauds are con ssed to. I learn that an silldavit has been procured from a man who swears that he was sent into Georgis and procured 179 negroes to come over and vote in the election. He was to be paid \$500 for this and secured \$300.

LEON COUNTY ALSO.

The Leon county count is also ripped up and exposed. There are, I learn, three affidavits bearing upon this subject, definitely acknowledging the frauds and giving the manner in which they were accom plushed. This is the county in which Bowes' "little jokers" were used, they being thumb nail tickets, which were nidden It involves a loss of about two hunlarge tickets. ed votes to Hayes. There are numerous other cases upon which affidavits have been obtained, but I cannot write definitely of them to-night. It is cortain that the whole State has been carefully recanvassed, and in almost every case that was attacked obtained. It is usually in the shape of a contession

STRIVING TO SHUT OUT THE LIGHT. It is impossible at present to get possession of any them. The parties who have made them say that it will all come out after a while. An attempt is being made to-night to suppress it all, and there is a closing up of avenues of information. The democrats appear to know very little of the latter, and the republicans not much more. I was informed to-night ly a prominent democrat that the contest over the purpose of carrying these new developments before the people if all other efforts to get them before Congress failed. Another informant, who told me of Donnis' confession, says that that paper was given with an understanding that it was not to be used against Bisbee

DOES NOT BELIEVE DENNIS WROTE A CONFESSION. declares that he does not believe Dennis has given when the cases were suspended as Dennis' lawyer and does not believe any paper was passed then or on account of those cases. I have, however, the best of authority for my statement that it is now in the hands of a democratic official, and that he received it at Gamesville. If it is denied I shall particularize and give names. I have not yet been There is no doubt that he has prepared one or more confessions, the only doubt being as to whether or not my information I believe that his paper is now in DIFFICULTY OF GETTING NEWS.

Dennis, it must be remembered, did not swear in any of the cases before the Returning Board. In the present "suppressed" condition of things it is ex-tremely difficult to get any information. Each man that is willing to talk knows only an item or two, and is in the dark as to everything else. Those who do know the truth will not talk, or speak evasively as best. I will report to-morrow upon points of importance, that a determined, systematic and very success ful attempt to uncover the secrets of the electoral doubted that this effort is widespread, well organized and powerfully backed.

I see enabled to state, from information just re-ceived that is conclusive, that Dennis' statement, full and explicit, is now in the hands of certain parties in Washington. It was forwarded by W. D. Bloxham. Secretary of State of Fiorida, who received it from Bennis. He had it at Gainesville, He has retained a copy of it.

LIGHTNING IS STRIKING.

It is believed that Cagill is preparing a statement on the electoral count in Florida. He was in this city a cek ago, and is said to have made some important revelations. The lightning is striking around his head pretty close. The whole bottom has fallen out of the repuelican case in Florida, and there will hardly be found any man to defend it. I tween this point and Washington and New York has-been very brisk to-day and to-night despatches are lying rapidly to and fro. The only desire of the local icians seems to be to save Bisbee, the Congres sional contestant. Newspapers from various cities are telegraphing at a late hour to-night asking for specials from local journals here.

LOCAL JOURNALS DISCUSSING THE MATTRE.

The Daily Sun and Press I to-morrow will close as ditorial on the subject as follows :- "These gentlemen have unbesomed themselves and their written fraud is fully developed and the little crookedness in Baker is laid bare, and also the secrets of the State Canvassing Board at Talluhausen

### WHOLESALE STABBING.

George Monsman, of No. 253 Tenth avenue, and Simos Stump, of No. 440 West Twenty-eighth street, met on Monday ovening in a lager beer saloon at No. 765 Tenth avenue. Both had been drinking somewhat freely and soon became engaged in a dispute quring which Stump drew a pocket knife and; stabbed Mensman in the left shoulder, right hand and both wrists. Frederick Koblenz, of No. 1,660 Third avenue, a friend of Mensman, then interfered and received a wound in the shoulder from Stump's pocket knife. At this juncture Officer McKeon, of the Twenty-second precinct, entered the saloon and took Stump into custody. He was arraigned before Judge Smith in the Fitty-seventh Street Court yesterday, and held in \$1,000 bail to answer on each of two separate complaints preferred by Mensman and Koblenz.

### SCALDED TO DEATH.

Maggie Pisher, aged three, was playing about the kitchen of her parents' residence, No. 125 West Thirty-first atreet, Monday, when she stumbled against a tub of scalding water, lost her baisance and fell in. She was terribly injured, and tived only a few

TEN YEARS AT HARD LABOR.

David Reise, who was arrested in Brooklyn a few days since for obtaining \$20 from His aged mother, who resides at the corner of Humboldt and Johnson atreets, Williamsburg, by placing a loaded pistol to her head, was tried before Junge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, and sontenced to ten years at hard labor in the Pointentiary.

### BROOKLYN FINANCES.

The statement of City Treasurer Little, of Brooklyn, or the week ending April 20, shows that the City Freasury contains \$1,710,671 53. Registrar Scott re-ports having collected during the week ending April 20 the sum of \$42,804 98 for arrears of taxes and water

RICHMOND COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors met yesterday at the Village Haff, Stapleton. The matter in relation to the suit of James R. Robinson, County Treasurer, against Hugh McRoberts, late County Treasurer, for the recovery of McRoberts' books, which was decided against the county, came up before the Board as to whether it would be prudent to appeal it. Mr. Rupick stated that it had cost the county siready \$1,200, and it was voted not to reopen the case. The matter of paying off the total indebtedness of the State institutions, \$33,000, which bas been running since 1856, was laid over until a future meeting. Mr. Hupick also stated that about \$12,000 per annum was pain to the State and that the toack indebtedness had accumulated through non-system of the previous boards and that the present Board had resolved to keep an account book with the State institutions and have it busineed at the end of each year.

### FIRE IN MELROSE.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the two story frame dwelling of Thomas Dolan, on 144th st., near Concord avenue, which caused about \$2,000 damage;

## WASHINGTON

Republican Programme for the Fall Campaign.

THE POPE AND REBEL CLAIMS

Passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill by the Senate.

WONDERS OF EDISON'S INVENTIONS

The Practical Results Expected to Follow.

DEBATE ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MAKING UP A PLAT-FORM FOR THE EMERGENCY OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN-PLANKS THAT HAVE BEEN HEWN. The republicans are gradually reforming their line and preparing their plan of campaign. A large part of their policy for the fall depends on the blunders of the Southern claims business. The unexpected adoption by the Ways and Means Committee of an income tax bill has given the republican leaders a good deal of satisfaction. They are opposed to it, but they may is so parrow that a few absentees will give the demo crats control, and they say that if an income tax actually levied it will save New York. New Jersey and Connecticut to the republican party. But aside from heipful in the fall canvass, the party leaders are comng to an agreement upon permanent questions. Mr. Blaine's speech at Chester on Saturday is intended to range his party definitely in favor of protection and in opposition to all changes in the present oppressive tariff. He introduced to-day resolution in the Senate declaring that there ought to be no change in the tariff. At the same time ar. Blaine is in favor of large subsidies to a number of and it is probable that a high protective tariff, with subsidies to ocean commerce, will be found among the permanent planks in the republican platforms here fter. It may turn out also that this platform wil contain a resolution favoring the speedy completion of all public works, such as river and harbor improve ments, public buildings and fortifications and a liberal policy for the improvement of great national chan-nels of commerce like the Mississippi River and its

Finally, there are many indications to show that the party leaders mean to go cautiously into an anti-Catholic and Know Nothing movement. The repeated de nunciations of Secretary Schurz as a toreigner would not have been ventured on by cautious and skilful pol-iticians were there not a purp so behind it, and one sometimes of late hears in republican circles a discus-sion of the question whether "the Pope and the rebei claims" would not carry the country. Altogether the republicans are picking up courage. They eel themselves getting into shape, and they do not think their opponents are either wise or united. They believe that the currency question will be out of the way before 1880, and that next full they have a fair ice. What with the scare about rebel claims and the bribe of subsidies and internal improvements, added to a defence of the present tariff, to carry a majority of districts for the House.

DISON'S INVENTIONS - PRACTICAL RESULTS EXPECTED FROM THE PHONOGRAPH, AEBO-PRONE AND TELEPRONE AND OTHERS.

Edison, the inventor, was here the other day to show his phonograph and his carbon telephone to the Acad emy of Sciences. He is a young man, only thirty-one years of age, and comes, of course, from Ohio. Everybody is from Ohio newadays. He appears to have been born inventor, having made his first invention when he was but twelve years of age. In 1863 he was train boy on a Michigan railroad. In the fall of that year he began to work as a telegraph operator. office in which no was employed a plan for a duplex telegraph arrangement which he had studied out for however, he did not take out a patent, was published by him in the Telegraph Journal in 1568, and was also for a duplex. His first application for a patent here was in connection with the gold and stock telegraphs, with that system, and his was in an important re

spect the first successful invention. He is now a noted man at the Patent O flice, where his inventions recorded number about 150. He has invented many forms of duplex and quadruplex telegraphs; worked for a while at the auto matic system of Baque, which sends mes-mages by perforated paper; and has worked slice at the multiplex system which sends not simultaneously as the duplex, but is the minute intervals between other messages. He is the inventor of the electric pen, with which several copies of a letter or document are written simultaneously. This was brought forth in response to the demand of a triend of his, a merchant, who said:

"I wish you'd make something which would gave copying, and by which I could write two copies at a

The telephone, aerophone and phonograph have absorbed him for some time. He has made important improvements in the first named instrument. The phonograph for practical use he is now completing and in three or four months the practical machine which is to consist of a flat disk instead of the cylinder now used, will be put on the market. He anticipate that it will be in demand among merchants who have a large correspondence; a man may read his man, and us he reads speak his replies to each letter at once into the phonograph, which will work at a set speed by a clock arrangement. When all is done instrument will be turned over to who, setting the clockwork to go slowly, will copy from its dictation more slowly, will copy from its dictation. It is also suggested that skilled readers will be employed to read novels and other works into a phonograph, and the impressions, being duplicated cheaply and made permanent, may then be sold for blind or for persons who wish to spare their eyes, and for whom the phonograph will read aloud at the fireside. It is said that a clock company in Connecticut has already bought of Mr. Edison the right to use a form of phonograph which is to be cheaply applied to clocks, which will then call out the hours and half hours instead of striking. There can be no doubt that

the phonograph will be a boon to the blind. The acrophone is an instrument intended to increase very greatly the volume of the human voice. It is ingenious than the phonograph. In a steam whistle or an organ pipe is placed a delicate valva controlling the supply of the steam or air. This valve is connected with a diaptera, m similar to that used in the phonograph and telephone, and the viof the disphragm cause movements in the vaive, which opens and closes in exact accordance with the vibrations of the human voice communiented to the disphragm; throws the steam or into similar vibrations, and thus reproduces the words spoken. In fact it gives the speaker additional wind, and it would be very useful to members of the House of Representatives, whose ball is one of the most trying to the world to the voice and throat. It is curious that the tin foil produced in a phonograph may be applied and used in an aerophone, and will cause the steam which to give out the words which the pronograph has recorded. The possible abuses of this machine are so evident that Edison has siready had offers from enger advertisers who want to use it to shout out the merits of their wares to a whole county at a time, and if the inventor should let it fail into reckless bands we may see special sessions of State Legislatures

sailed this summer to put down what might easily be-

It is said that the phonograph was suggested to Edison by a remark of General Butler, who, examining a telephone, said to the inventor:"Now you must make something to record these

At the Smithsonian Institute the other day Edison saw a phonautograph, a machine used for delineating graphically the form of the sound waves, and examin-ing it curiously a moment he remarked to a friend:— "Wise men, these were, not to see that they could put a hard point and a piece of tinioil in front of it

and there was the phonograph."

He was asked by a Southern Sepator here whether he could not invent a machine to pick cotton, and replied that he "thought so," Later, on the same day, a person watching the operation of the phonograph

"Edison, I wonder if you couldn't talk a bo through a board.

course I could," was the reply; and he to slip of paper and rapidly stretched the point of the phonograph in connection with a small ratched wheel, which in its turn by proper cogs connected with a gimlet. Thus every vibration of the mem brane of the phonograph, instead of propelling the point against the tinion, would push the ratchet torward and turn the gimlet, and a man would

utually be able to talk a belo through a pine board. His, latest discovery of the peculiarly delicate im pressibility of compressed carbon to heat has given him the belief that he can detect and measure accurately the heat which reaches us from the stars; and a telescope is already under way for his use for purpose. He remarked here to a friend that as the action of the phonograph depends entirely on the vibrations of the air he thought he should be able to reproduce any phethe received theory that heat is only a mode of meton and the undulatory theory of light are correct, he would be able to catch and transmit both. His mind seems to be constantly engaged on plans for the laws, and he gave the impression here to all who saw him of being a man of extraordinary gentus in this direction, from whom, if he lives, many wonderful things may yet be expected.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL-A DISCUSSION WHICH EXPOSED THE BAD FEATURES OF THE

The House spent a useful and amusing day over the rotest against the River and Harbor bill. The discusnon, as usual in such cases, took a wide range, and the bill, which has passed the House, will probably be beaten in the Senate through the exposures made of a few only of its bad features to-day. Mr. Caidwell, of Kentucky, remarked that he knew one of the rivers proposed to be "improved," and that the only way to improve it was to macadamize its bed. Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, know two of the other rivers and told the house that their combined water was about enough to drive one moderate sized grist mill. Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, who is one of the authors of the bill, confessed that the committee wherever members desired them, without any inquiry. Several members, conspicuously voting away millions without discussion or examination, and Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, who is known to favor the largest appropriations for internal improvements of all kinds, said he would vote a grant of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 for proper objects, but he would not support this bill, which gave money for improper objects and mostly for the benefit of contrac-Finally the Speaker ruled that the House must decide whether a protest by members is a privileged testants, to have their protest read and to bring out the bad features of the bill, was gained, and it is probwill pass in the shape and manner in which this was forced through.

A POLITICAL CONUNDRUM BY A REPUBLICAN ORGAN.

The political gossips here were engaged all day and evening in an effort to unravel a mysterious conundram which appeared incidentally in the political notes of the republican organ this morning. The organ is anti-Hayes, and these are its words:—
Were Hayes and Wheeler both to die the office of
President would develve or Senator Thomas W. Ferry,
of Michigan, President pro tem. of the Senate.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878. THE ENSLAVEMENT OF AMERICAN COLORED CITIZENS IN CUBA-INVESTIGATION TO BE

to call at the State Department in reference to the ment of colored men as slaves in Cuba. He will then await, it is thought, the steps which the Senate will likely take, shaped in the direction of an investigation moved by Senators Conover and Bruce, before he takes any further action. General Queralt. knows personally about the rumored ensiavement of free colored American citizens. It is said that about fity cases are known to exist in certain interior localities. Secretary Evarts has declined to send any one girect from the State Department. The late mission of Judge Loonard, Representative from Louisiana, was conceived by himself and assisted by the President and Señor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, without Mr. Evarts' knowledge or co-operation. Mr. Evarts has saked Captain Hoster to make a full statement to the State Department of what he knows of the transactions in Cabe, but the latter prefers to do this before a committee when he Captain Hester will consult with Sepator Co to-morrow morning about the testimony he can give

OF A POLICE FORCE. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will give structions to the Indian agents at the Kiowa and Comanche and Cheyenne reservations that the released Indian prisoners from San Augustine be employed as a nucleus of the Indian police force which he intenda to organize at the various agencies. On account o their military drill and discipline it is thought that they will make excellent police officers.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILROAD BILL AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad passed the Senate substantially as reported from the Committee on Railroads by Senator Mitchell, its chairman. bill as passed throws all agricultural and grazing lands within the limits of the grant open to settlement to quantities not exceeding 160 acres, and at a price not seeling \$2.50 per acre. The even sections within the limits of the grant are thrown open to pre-emptions and homesteads; pre-emption at \$2 50 an acre; homesteads, 160 acres cach. Persons restricted in their homesteads under existing law to eighty acres are permitted to increase their claims to 160 acres. The company is to commence work, within once months after the passage of the act, at or near the mouth of Snake River, on the Columbia River, and is required to construct and equip eastyear and forty miles each succeeding year, and to complete and equip each year after the date of commencing work 100 miles; and the whole road is to be completed and equipped within ten years after the passage of the act. The company is also required to complete and equip, within two years of the passage of the act, its road around the caseades of the Cojumbia R ver, and within two and a half years its road around the dalles of the Columbia River, so as to connect above and below said portages conveniently with bests on the Columbia River.

It is provided that the railroad company shall receive on said postage roads freight and passengers from all boats, and also persons engaged in navigating that river, without discrimination or excessive charges. Jurisdiction is given to the courts to en, force this provision to favor of all persons interested.

In the event that the Northern Pacific Company shall fail to construct and equip their road arou

within the specified time—f. c., two years at the casecades and two and a haif years at the dailes—then the whole land grant between Portland and Umatilla, Oregon, is feriefted to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Company, which company is compelled to commence the construction of the road from Portland within three months after the failure the Northern Pacific to construct such por tage roads, and shall construct thirty-three miles within one year thereafter and twenty-five each succeeding year until constructed to Umatilla. The road from Umatilia to Portland is to be a com road for the use of trains of the Northern Pacific and the Portland, Sait Lake and South Pass companies, no matter which company shall build the road; the use of the road to be on such terms as the companies may gree, but if they cannot agree, then upon such term as a commission of three competent persons ap-pointed by the President of the United States may determine. The road between Umatilia and Portland is to be constructed on the south side of the Columbia

THE LATE ULRIC DAHLGREN-INCIDENTS OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE GALLANT COL-

In reply to some misrepresentations, Mrs. Dahl tren, or Washington, writes the following concerning be last days of the gullant Cotonel Utric Daulgren :the last days of the gallant Colonel Ulric Daulgren:—
The facts of the case regarding the burial of Colonel
Daulgren's leg are simply these:—At the time, July 6,
1863, when Colonel Daulgren was prought home
to Washingtor wounded and his leg amputated, his lather was in command of the
South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was
off Charleston. The order to deposit the hox containing the leg of the soldier under the foundation of
the ordennee foundry then about to be created was
given by the Chief of the Ordanace Bureau without the
knowledge of faither or son, and the "inscription" given by the Chief of the Ordnauce Bureau without the knowledge of father or son, and the "inscription" afterward placed "on a metal plate inscription" afterward placed "on a metal plate inscribed in the corner stone" of this building was not as its stated, placed there by the Admiral. Nor yet did this take place, as asserted, "years before the death of the ybung man," who is represented "as often seen contemplating" his own buried limb. It is probable that Uric was never aware of the mark of respect paid to the amputated leg, for he was mortally ill for many weeks after the amputation, and at the time when he started in command of the expedition in which he was killed, March 2, 1864, scarcely eight monins later, he was still so feshle as to require to be helped into his saddle. At twenty he lots his limb and at twenty-one he nobly gave away his life for his beloved country.

THE BANKHUPT LAW IMMEDIATE REPEAL

CONSIDERED UNCERNAIN.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reconsidon its former action instructing Representative Mc Mahon, one of its members, to move, when the Sen-ate bill repealing the Bankrupt law shall be reached on the Speaker's table, that it be put on its passage, and by a two-thirds vote instructed him to report a substitute for the bill repeating the involuntary procoodings immediately and repealing the voluntary proceedings after January 1, 1879. There is quite a ange of sentiment regarding the bill, and the result in the House is considered uncertain as to the imme diate repeal of the law.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE-COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION. Republican Congressional Committee night completed its permanent organization by elect ing George C. Gorham, of California, secretary, through the Executive Committee, to whom the choice was given by the vote of the entire committee. The or

gan zation is as follows .- .

lame. Secretary—George C. Gorham, of Cavilornia. Treasurer—Jacob Tome, of Washington.

Executive Committee-Senator Allison, of lows; Representative Joyce, of Vermont; Representative Hiscock, of New York; Representative Page, of Call tornia; Representative Poster, of Onio; Representative Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Representative Hubbell, of Michigan; Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Senator Bruce, of Mississipp'.

DEADLOCK ON AN APPROPRIATION BILL RE-MOVED.

The conference committee of the two houses on the bill to provide for temporary clerks and other purposes have reconciled the points at issue. These were the stems for deficiency in compensation and expenses of internal revenue collectors, and for mail route passengers and postal clerks. The Senate had fixed the first of these items at \$40,000 and the second at \$30,000. At the conference the first item was reduced to \$20,000 and the second to \$7,000.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed

the following nominations:-Bustin E. Colburn, of Vermont, to be Consul General at the City of Mexico.

Edward A. Bragden, of Maine, Collector of Customs

THE PACIFIC BAILROAD PUNDING BILL The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided, by a majority of one vote, to move the reference of the Thurman Pacific Railroad Funding bill to that committee when the measure is taken from the Speaker's however, be made to pass the bill without reference.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. LIVELY DEBATE ON MR. COX'S PROTEST AGAINST

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878. The SPRAKER announced the regular order to be the notion to lay on the table the appeal taken yesterday by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the decision of the Chair in regard to the presentation of the protest against the passage of the River and Harbor bill, the Speaker having ruled that Mr. Cox, of New York, rising to a privileged question, had a right to have the protest read.

Mr. ATKINS, (dom.) of Tenn., inquired if it was in order to move to lay the whole subject on the table or to postpone it indefinitely.

The SPRAKER replied that it was not Mr. REAGAN, (dem.) of Texas, desired to obtain the floor in order to make some remarks, but objection

The SPRAKER thought that the question was a plat one. The Chair had simply decided that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox), rising to a privileged ansation, had a right to have the protest read as par of his remarks. The Chair could not rule on the

of his remarks. The Chair could not rule on the point as to whether it was a question of privilege until he had heard the paper read.

Mr. Rradas then winderew his appeal, but it was renewed by Mr. Garfleid, (rep.) of Onio, who argued that it was the right of the Speaker to examine the paper and decide as to whether it contained a question of privilege.

The Sprakker replied that if the Chair had the right to examine and full upon the paper, he might arbitrarily assume a right which would prevent the House from hearing any paper read.

Mr. Burchard, (rep.) of his, said that the point of order was made, not as to the right of the sentional from New York (Mr. Cox) to obtain the floor on a privilege question, but as to the right of the gentleman to present a protest against the passage of the built and then hold the floor as on a question of privilege.

loge.

The Spraxen—When a gentleman rises and states that he rises to a question of privilege and presents a paper to be read the Chair is bound to take his word that it contains a question of privilege. The Chair's roung ran to the extent only that being on the floor on a question of privilege the centleman from New York that a right to have the paper road as part of his remarks. And a good deal of confusion and cries of 'Regular

order? Mr. Foar, (rep.) of lil., moved to my the ap-peal on the table, which inclien was agreed to—year 131, mays 102. The SPRAKER then ordered the protest to be read.

pend on the table, which motion was agreed to—year 131, mays 102.

The Spraker then ordered the protest to be read.

The reading of the protest was interrupted by Mr. Coxuke, (rep.) of M.ch., who objected to the words referring to a combination of members for the spolusion of the Freatury. He demanded that the language be taken down and read at the Clerk's desk.

The reading was repeated, and thereupon, amid much confusion, Mr. Gox withdrew that portion of the protest and was proceeding to address the House, Mr. Conger, however, persisted in his objection to the words used, and also objected to Mr. Gox being allowed to proceed with his remarks.

UPROAK AND CONFUSION.

The Spraker took the ground that Mr. Cox had the right to withdraw the offensive expression, and also that he had the right to the floor on his question of privilege. It appeared, however, that it was not the purpose of the floats to let Mr. Cox proceed, for on both sides of the chamber a storm of objection was raised and kept up amid great excitement for nearly a quarter of an hour. Every time that there sphenical to be a chance for Mr. Cox to make himself heard, Mr. Conger and others on the republican side, and Reagan, Atkins and others on the democratic side interposed, creating great uproar and confusion.

Finally the Speaker put the question to the House

selecting shift more neverely on Congress for passing to. The Speaker ruled that the words complained of were not discaspectful to the flower, as they only convoyed the local that there might be a combination of local interests.

The reading of the protest having been completed, Mr. Hark, trep.) Me, submitted the question whether it presented a question of privilege.

He was interrupted by Mr. Hooker, (dem.) of Mrs., who objected to a dascussion of the merits of the bill.

MR. REAGAN, to Verkey and quoted rules and precedent against its being so considered.

He was interrupted by Mr. Hooker, (dem.) of Mrs., who objected to a dascussion of the merits of the bill.

MR. REAGAN, to wever, urged that he was merely defending the honor of his committee and the integrity of the House, and asked whether it was expected that he should sit with mosth closed and allow deliberate written assemble to be made on himself and the Committee on Commerce. He went on to argue that the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill under suspension of the rules was not an unusual thing, but that, on the contrary, all the bills of that character which had been passed for the last sixteen or eighteen years had been passed under a suspension of the rules and without debate. He reminded Mr. Cox, as the professed friend of the laboring man, that this was the only bill which went directly to the benefit of the propole is giving them employmen, in improving the commercial is allities of the country, increasing the profits of the product and reducing the expenses of the consumer. He spoke of the great attention given by the committee to this bill, sitting day after day and hearing every member who chose to cape before it; and he instanced two cases in which members; so the most of the consumer. He spoke of the great attention given by the committee and laughter,

Mc. Scr. Sprakes, (dem.) of Ill, and Mirchell, (rep.) for z. endowered to induce air. Resgan to give the names of those members; but Mr. Reagan technical conditions of the prop

Mr. KENNA, (dem.) of W. Va.—Perhaps it was not for

Mr. Cox—Finan you see how good I am to oppose the bill.

Mr. Kinna, (dem.) of W. Va.—Perhaps it was not for your district.

Mr. Cox—My district is in one sense the United States of America. (Laughter and appliance.) But my friend from West Virginia gets \$220,000 for the Estate Kanawha and \$18,000 for the Little Kanawha. That is where his district comes in and why he supports the bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kenna—I do not believe that the gentleman knows where either of these rivers runs. I think that a little knowledge of geography would help his speech wonderfully. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox.—I have not been there, but I have some property in the gentleman's district and I know that the taxos are protty high. This protest is in no sense offensive. I hope the Senate will oliminate from this bill all the wrong, all the error, all the log-rolling, and will give us a bill that will enure to the benealt of the industrial and commercial interests of the country and at the same time protect the rights of the House under the constitution.

A running debate on the bill followed having reference to the importance of the streams for which appropriations were made, particularly in Pennsylvania, during which much confusion prevailed.

PECISION OF TAX SPEAKER.

Finally, after four and a ball hours were consumed in this manner, the Speaker enforced order and proceeded to State the decision at which he had arrived on the point as to whether the protest presented a question of privilege. He referred to precedents in the Third, Twenty-eight, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-intak Congresses, in which protests had been received and read, and in two of which the protest had been received and read, and in two of which the protest had been received and read, and in two of which the protest had been received and read, and in two of which the protest had been subtred in the journal lie internated and the word of the Mouse, and he would, therefore, submit it directly to the House. The question related to the privileges.

The question of pra

The House tuen, at fitteen minutes past five o'clock, THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1878. The Presidential party, which will leave here to morrow to attend the reception of the Union League Club, in Philadelphia. will consist of President and Mrs. Hayes, Mins Pintt, Mr. B. A. Hayes, Mr. W. C. Rayes, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Interior and Miss Schurz, Miss Evarts, and Mr. O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President. They will leave Washington at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878. Captain J. J. Coppinger is appointed to relieve Lieu-tenant Colonel R. I. Dodge as member of the board for testing Buskat's patent wrenching tool, to meet at St. Louis May 27. Assistant Surgeon James W. Buell is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas. Second Licuteant Eugene Griffin, Coros of Eugi-neers, is ordered to report to Leutenant Waccier for duty upon surveys west of the one-nundredth meridian.

THE OMAHA EN BOUTE 108 PORTSMOUTH FORTRESS MONROE, April 23, 1878. The United States steamer Omaha sailed at one P.

M. to-day for Portsmouth, N. H.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878. Lieutenant G. Blocklinger is ordered to the Enterprise at Nortolk. Lieutenant Walter Goodwin is detached front the Enterprise and placed on waiting oriers. Lieutepant A. M. Thackara is detached from the Omaha and ordered to proceed home and wait or-ders. Chief Engineer Albert Aston is detached from the Omaha.

PERJURY AND BIGAMY.

Daniel Odell, a negro, and Mary Evelyne Odell, s white woman, were before Judge Riley, of Brooklyn, yesterday, the former on a charge of perjury and bigamy, and the latter on a charge of bigamy. On the 30th of January last they resided as man and wife at No. 624 Flushing avenue, of which premises Mari Freeman, a colored woman, was the pro-prietress. About half-past one o'clock on the morning of the date above mentioned Captain Riley, of the Thirteenth precinct, with several of his officers, arrested Mrs. Freeman for keeping a disorderly house. The latter was tried for the offence in the Court of Sessions, and it was in this case that Odell committed the perjury, the lact, aiso, being brought to hight that he had two wives. The while prisoner was charged with bigamy at the same time, having admitted that when she married Odell she knew that he had another wife living. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and their examinations were set down for Friday next.

### "ALLIGATOR WOOD "

Charles Johnson and Michael Haywood yesterday visited Bayonne, N. J., with a truck for the purpose of gathering a load of gum tree branches, sold on the streets of the metropolis for "alligator wood" from Florida. Mr. Andrew Cadmus ordered them from his grounds and they abused him. He called an officer, who arrested them, and the Rocorder fined them \$5

democratic side interposed, creating great uproar and confusion.

Finally the Speaker put the question to the House whother the gentleman from New York abound be allowed to proceed in order, and declared it carried—103 to 87.

The Claux resumed the reading of the protest ontil these words were reached:—"And this encourages similar attempts on the freesury to gratily local interests." Then Mr. Conger objected to these words as impugning the motives of members, and Mr. tog decired (and some applause) that he would not take that back.

On the suggestion of Mr Carlistik, (dem.) of Ky., an extract from a Message from President Graut to the

# HATHAWAY, THE DEFAULTER

Further Developments of the Sinpendous Peculations of the Border Mills Treasurer.

ARREST HIS

### How His Falsehoods Were Long Cloaked and at Last Discovered.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] FALL RIVER, April 23, 1878.

There is only one opinion here to-day in financial and business circles, and that is that the Border City be wrecked if the tide of credit and confidence does not set the other way. Last night and to-day owners in looking over their securities, their paper and their bank balances. Everybody is asking the question, "Who will be the next victim?" The fall of S. Angier Chace caused the fall of George T. Hathaway. They were closely connected by ties of blood and financial transactions, and it was between hem only a question of priority of fail-both must go and each knew it. Hathaway has proven himself the biggest liar of the two. turough the troubles of the Union Mill held that the Border City and Sagamore, whose funds he controlled sere all right. Even when the paper of the mills went to protest in Providence he told the directors that there was no cause for lear; that everything would come out all straight. He has stated to his financial backers had loaned some \$300,000 to the late treasurer of the Union and that this caused his downtall. But Chace this was all talse. He never had but \$10,000 Hathaway's paper, and that was forced on him when his pressure on the Union was strongest. Chace further states that both he and Hathaway knew they must go to the wall, and that they were prepared to help each other out if necessary. The tragmentary statements that have been made showing where the protested paper of the Border City and Sagamore is give but little idea that it will be felt; nore where the credit of nearly every manufacturer is croshed, where poor people and people of moderate means have lost nearly them ail, that the full force of the rascalities of these two men will be felt.

all, that the full force of the rascalties of these two men will be left.

A DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT.

Here is the statement of a prominent director, Mr. Charles P. Stickney. Mr. Stickney is the wealthrest director in the Border City and Sagamore corporations. He is, however, only a small stockholder, owning not over \$15,000 in stock in both. He was induced to take stock and lend his assistance as director to the corporations at the solicitation of S. Angier Chace, who was then looked upon as a solid, sagacious business man, whose honesty as well as that of his cousin, the treasurer, was beyond question, and even when Chace's villany was exposed Mr. Stickney's apprehensions were fulled by the assurances of Mr. Hathaway that everything was all right at the Border City and Segamore milligand that the defalcations of Chace would in no way affect their affairs or their prosperity, where is one thing," said Mr. Stickney, "that I wish you would make plath. The loss of wealth I can bear, but it would troube me very much to have it go to the world that the present state of things occurred because I due not attend properly to my business. The lact is, I have many interests to look after, and I trusted first to the housesty of Mr. Hathaway, and, secondly, to the industry of those directors who were appointed to audit the books and who reported everything to be all right. The books, as iar as I can understand, are made to balance and give the nominal results claimed for them by Mr. Hathaway. How this was done we shall perhaps find out when the expertnow on them makes his report." Mr. Stickney as gentlema who stands very high in this community, both socially, morally and financially, and he receives a very large state of sympathy, bocause he will be a heavy loser by Hathaway's acts.

Others occurred to suppaires whose condition will

a very large share of sympathy, because he will be a heavy loser by Hathaway's acts.

That there are other companies whose condition will be more or less affected by this terrible upheaval is sure and certain, but whether they will be ounged to succumb to the fact that roaded the Border City, Sagamore and Union, is a problem which to-day cannot be satisfactorily solved.

Hathaway's fall was as sudden as his rise. He was born in Assonet, about eighteen miles from this city. He came here about fifteen years ago, and was immediately engaged as a cierk in the Massasoit Flour Min, then, as ever, managed by Chace, although the firm style was Chace, Nason and Durice. He is a coosin of S. Angier Chace, who is also a hative of Assonet. Hathaway was known as a genial, pleasant, democratic teliow, and made a host of friends. Whether he was aware of Chace's emporrassiments while a cierk in his store is not known, although it is probable he did not, or he would not have suffered himself to be drawn into his present tangle. After his connection with the Border City Mills he speculated considerably in real estate, and is credited with a lot of mortgaged property in the north cod of the town. His bouse on Rock street, which, with the land, is valued at about \$40,000, is mortgaged to its full value. He is a in the north cod of the town. His house on Rock street, which, with the land, is valued at about \$40,000, is mortgaged to its full value. He is a man of temperate habits and an exemplary manner of his. He is smooth and persuasive, and has an air of honesty about him that has aided him very materially in covering his tracks. In the beginning of his career every one predicted that it would be a brilliant one, and he has been regarded as one of the test business men in Fall River, and destined to surpass in this respect his fillustrious cousts.

River, and destined to surpass in this respect his illustrious cousin.

A TIRSUE OF LIER.

The friends of Mr. Handawy have labored during the past few days to dispect the idea that he had misappropriated any of the funds of the corporation whose cash be controlled. They have asked the public to look upon him as a poor misguided man, broken down in apirit, a.d. a bankrupt in character as well as purse, simply through unfortunate circumstances which he could not control. They also claimed and asked the sudferer by his vidinay to believe that in the goodness of his heart and the kindliness of his disposition he advanced moey in large sums to help out his cousin, S. Angler Chace, now as immate of the jail at Taunton. But all these stories are pure labrications. It is now ascertained on the very best authority that the money was not supposed in the most reckless manner. The First National Bank of Lyan for some time past has held quite a large amount of the paper of the Boreer City Mills. The bank has been in the habit of late of daccounting notes of a large amount, believing the financial condition of that corporation to be of a sound character.

inancial condition of that corporation to be of a sound character.

PAPER PROTESTER.

A few days since, however, the president of the First National Bank discovered that five notes of the sum of \$5,000 each, and signed "George T, Hathaway, treasurer isorder City Mils," had been permitted to go to protest. Acting upon this information Mr. Darne, the cashier, and Mr. Augustus Jones, the bank's counsel, were directed to proceed to Fail River and make an investigation. They found matters very unsettled, and could receive no definite information as to the time that the claims of the bank which they represented would be settled. Mr. Hathaway, when called upon by these gentlemer stated that he had resigned his position as treasurer, and that the stock-bolders would in a lew days present a statement covering all of the facts in the case. The representatives of the Lynn Bank have found that \$600,000 had been unsappropriated, but could not place the loss with any degree of accuracy. Where did the money go to? This was the puzzle that stared everybody in the face. A prominent gentleman, who knows both parties well, has solved a portion of the mystery, and this no doubt will lead to other developments which will clear up the whole affair.

Lossing spectlations.

portion of the mystery, and this no doubt will ione to other developments which will clear up the whole siffair.

Losing speculations.

During the month of May, 1817, according to the likeallo correspondent's informant, Hathaway, having a large amount of the lubds of the corporation on band, went to Boston and by making heavy purchases of print cloths, attempted to buil the market. He bought in Fall filter, and shipped to Boston. The first purchase was 30,000 pieces of prints at four cents per yard. In June following he made a second purchase of 40,000 pieces at four and three-spiths cents. The 70,000 pieces at four and three-spiths cents. The 70,000 pieces at four and three-spiths cents. The 70,000 pieces he carried till January, 1878, when, owing to depression in that line of trade he was obliged to ucload at three and a haif cents a yard. For the first 3,000 pieces, containing 1,350,000 yards, he baid \$5,000; for the second fot, containing 1,800,000 yards, he bead \$78,750, maxing a total of \$132,750. He received for the aggregate quantity \$110,250, and thereby neutred a loss of \$22,250.

COMPANY FUNDS ABSTRACTED.

The money used in this transaction was taken undoubtedly from the tunds of the corporation, and the money realized has not been recorded on the books, so the whole amount is lost to the company. The purchases were made on private account and charged by the private account and charged by the private account and charged by the private account the remainder of the deficit will be similarly traced, and that the spirit of speculation ruined not only the man but the corporation whose interests he should have guarded.

Hathaway was arrested this afternoon and lodged in jail, and he and Mr. Chace will have leisure to think over the little speculations and large speculations which placed them behind the bara.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BLIND.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BLIND

A free annual Easter lestival for the benefit of the No. 219 West Fourteenth street, to-day, from elet